# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES CORDON BERNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

STEAM N. W. CORNER OF MASSAU AND PULTON TIS.

THE WERELY MERALD, scropy Scherlen, of Fig. cante per the Street of the Content o to the control of the

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous continuouscations. We do it votame those rejected. IOB PRINTING accorded with neutriess, charpness and des VERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

BEBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Young HENGLES ON THE

BOYERY THEATRE, Bowery-Donney & Son-Rose

SROADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway-INGOMAR, TR.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway-Ermorian Mich EMILER'S EMPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway-PATHIOTI

BURSHLDORF GALLERY, 497 Broadway-Valuable

New York, Wednesday, July 16, 1856.

The News.

The steamship Barcelone, from Havre 29th ult arrived at this port yesterday; the Canadian, from Liverpool 2d instant, arrived at Quebec; and the Niagara, from Liverpool 5th instant, arrived at Halifax last evening. We have thus seven days later news from Europe. The intelligence is highly important. The London papers announce that nego tiations between England and the United States, with a view to the settlement of existing differences, was resumed on Monday, the 30th ult., under circum already in a fair train towards an amicabi ent of the points at issue. The favorable turn of affairs had increased the demand for Ameri can securities, prices of which were generally higher ols for money closed at 95} a 95\$, ex-dividen In the English House of Commons Mr. Moore ha brought forward a motion of censure on the Palmer ston Cabinet, with regard to the policy pursue towards the United States; but when a decision was sustained by a majority of one hundred and ninety-four votes. Napoleon has received a severe check from the Corps Legislatif, a committee of which has refused to bestow upon the Emperor the power of granting pensions. The young Count of Paris has caused a sensation by writing a letter disapproving of the fusion projects of the Orleanist action. The Paris papers condemn the diplomatic policy of our government, and the social habits o Americans in Europe, especially with regard to the manner in which they seem to desire to enter aristo cratic society. They condemn the Mahan escapade at the court of St. James in barsh terms. Cotton had advanced, and breadstuffs declined, in the Liverpool markets.

The news received yesterday by the Canadian at Quebec, imparted greater firmness to cotton. The sales embraced between 3,000 a 4,000 bales, in eluded in which were about 2,500 in transitu, all at full prices. At the close, holders demanded higher rates. The news depressed the market for flour, which again declined about 10c. a 15c. per bbl., and in some cases a larger concession was submitted to on common Western and State brands. Wheat wa heavy, and lower grades declined in some cases 3c. a 4c. per bushel. Corn was scarce and firmer, with males at an advance of Ic. a 2c. per bushel. Rye sold at 85c. a 86c. for Northern. Pork was firmer, with sales of mess at \$20 624 a \$20 75. Sugars sold to the extent of 800 a 1,000 hhds., at full prices. Coffee was in rather better inquiry, with sales 1,800 bags of Rio at prices given in another column Freights were lower for Liverpool, with engage ments of about 50,000 bushels grain at 6id. a 6id. in bulk, and 7d. a 74d in ship's bags, with small lot in hars at 8d, in the morning; and flour at 2s. 3d to 2s. 6d., with square bales of cotton at jd. a 5-32d To Havre, rates were unchanged.

News by a gentleman who left Mexico on the 2d publication of a decree that the clergy are not per mitted to hold property, and that it was issued in Mexico on the 28th ult. The people in general con plated President Comonfort on that important The Jesuits are to leave the country. The Spanish difficulties were settled. The Spanish Mi nister was received officially on the 26th. The Mex ican ports are now open for emigrants, and liberty of conscience has passed the Congress.

We publish to-day additional details of our advices

from Central America, brought by the Orizaba They embrace General Walker's address to the people of Leon, which will be found to contain some hard hits against the Costa Ricans; the rules for the go vernment of the army promulgated by Walker a mander-in-Chief; as well as a good deal of in matter relative to the movements of the Nicaraguan army, life in Walker's camp, and the political and social system existing in and around Granada on the 28th of June.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening the fourth semi-annual report of the Fire Marshal was presented, and five hundred copies were ordered to be printed. We publish this door ment in our report of the proceedings of the Board. It embraces skilfully arranged tabular statements of the number and losses by fires in this city from Nevember 30, 1865, to June 1, 1856. During the period mentioned there were 167 fires, involving a loss of property amounting to \$652,924. The report also contains many important suggestions in rela-tion to the construction of buildings and the extenguishment of fires, which are deserving of the serious attention of insurance companies and builders. The ance from the Councilmen, allowing cartmen to reside out of the city, but within the State of New Vork, was concurred in.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, but no business of importance was transacted. Stephen H. Branch was made the special wder for the first Monday in August.

There was a lively derate in the Board of Superrisors yesterday upon the communication of City Judge Capron, asking for the appointment of a clerk. The Recorder charged the Judge with falsifying facts. A communication from ex-Judge Belies was offered, containing evidence sustaining the assertion but the Board, by a vote of eleven to ten, refused to receive the document, and the subject was dropped. The bill of McSpedon & Baker, for binding books, was taken up, and Mr. Herrick moved that the County Treasurer, instead of the Comptroller, be directed to pay it. After some discussion, in which the Mayor alluded to Mr. Flaggs' well known peculiarities as regards the payment of the city creditors, the motion was rejected. The quarterly bill of the theriff was ordered to be paid.

The Supreme Court of New Jersey has refused to grant a new trial to Fox, the murderer of John Henry, son of the Almshouse Governor of that name, of this city. Fox will be hung on the 25th

The lithographers of this city held another meeting last evening, at Tammany Hall, and chose a committee to prepare a remonstrance to send on to Congress, protesting against the present mode of contracting government lithographing to outsider not engaged in the trade. It was voted to solicit the co-operation of the lithographers of Boston, Phila-delphia and Baltimore, in signing the remonstrance.

Before a meeting of the Souncilmen Committee on Streets, held yesterday, was agitated a new conpection of West Broadway and Sixth avenue. The streets comprising the old York road, laid out in

1804, were urged as the best connecting link of three two streets in order to effect the relief of Frondway. The new connecting street is asked to be made one hundred feet wide.

In the Senate yesterday, the House bill appropriating \$50,000 for a road from Fort Ridgly, in An Territory, to the South Pass in the R countains, in Nebraska, was passed. The bill for comoting the efficiency of the navy was amended as to allow the victims of the late Retiring Board to be tried by a Court of Inquiry, and those reported on favorably to be re-appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The bill finally passed by a vote of 26 to 11. In the Heuse, substitu the resolutions reported by the Investigating Committee, censuring Mesers. Keitt and Edmundson for their participation in the Sumner and Brooks fracas, were presented, enabling action to be taken separately in each case. The resolution censuring Mr. Edmundson was rejected by a vote of 60 to 136 The one affecting Mr. Keitt was adopted—106 to 96 A preamble, setting forth the cause of the expres sion of censure, was also adopted. Mr. Keitt will address the House to-day in defence or justification of his conduct. Gen. Gadsden has resigned his post as Minister

to Mexico, and Mr. Forsyth, editor of the Mebile Register, has been appointed in his place. Our Washington correspondent states that Gov. ohnson, of California, has made a requisition upon the President for troops to aid him against the San

Francisco Vigilance Committee. The jury in the case of Mr. Herbert, tried for the nurder of Keating, being unable to agree, a new trial has been granted. It will commence to-day.

ews from Europe-Negotialions Res The Palmerston Ministry Sustained—Decline in Breadstuffs.

The French screw steamship Barcelone arrived nere yesterday, bringing us one day later news from France.

The steamship Niagara, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax last night, with London papers of July fifth-seven days later than our previous ad vices. The principal points in the news by this arrival-and they are very important points -are, that negotiations between England and the United States have been resumed, with a fair prospect of an amicable settlement of the questions in dispute between the two countries, and that Mr. Moore had pressed his motion in the House of Commons for a vote of censure on the Palmerston ministry, in relation to its conduct of the difficulty with the United States, on the enlistment question. After a lively debate, in which the great guns on both sides participated, the House divided and the ministry was sustained by an emphatic majority. This victory for Palmerston was not unexpected; but if the Crampton difficulty had not been so adroitly got over the result might have been different. As it is, things look very well. It is to be hoped now, that Mr. Dallas and Lord Clarendon will proceed to settle the Central American squabble as speedily as possible. The people of both countries are disgusted with it.

At the same time, this vote of the House of Commons shows very clearly that Lord Claren don is sustained by the sense of the country. In his last despatch, it will be remembered that he distinctly declined to give up the Bay Islands and Ruatan, insisting that they were dependencies of the crown before the government was set up over them by the act of 1852. And this is now the sole point in the controversy, as the British government has always announced its readiness to give up its protectorate over the Mosquito kingdom, provided Nicaragua or some of the local governments would undertake to protect his sable majesty in his rights as a chief. It has been supposed here, that, as England took the dismissal of Crampton so quietly, the way was cleared for a speedy adjustment of all our difficulties with that government. But the defiant tone of the press and this victory of Palmerston make the affair look uglier than ever. We demand a certain point, to wit-the surrender of the Bay Islands and Ruatan to Honduras. Engministry, in said refusal, is virtually supported by two-thirds of the House of Commons, which fully pledges the country to any measures necessary to sustain the position. The retention of Mr. Dallas has put the Central American matter clearly on its own merits; and unless he shall be more adroit than his predecessor, we shall be obliged to back out or fight. After such a victory, the British

Ministry will not be likely to yield a jot. In addition to this piece of very importan news, we have an announcement that breadstuff had gone down, probably on account of the cheer ing prospects of the harvest on the Continent. In France, where agricultural matters were supposed to be at their worst, we are now told that they never looked better; so that there is a chance for cheap bread the coming autumn, after all. The news by the Barcelone and Niagara will created a little breeze in the Corn Ex-

Assessing the Postmasters.-The following. which appears to be a copy of a circular to the Postmasters generally throughout the United States, has found its way into the papers. It appears, in this instance, to have reached the wrong customer. Here it is :-

TO THE POSTMANTER OF [PRIVATE.] 

out so desirable a result.

Postmasters are appealed to because they are consider the representatives of the party in their respective lo lities, and being the recipients of the patronage of the ministration it is but just that they should comply with

ministration it is but just that they should comply with a demands. Please send us the name of some reliable leading demoat in your town whom we can confer with hereafter, duries.

PERRIN M. BROWN, June 1988.

Washington City, D. C., 1856.

This early assessment of the Postmasters shows very clearly that the democracy have given up the idea that Mr. Buchanan will walk over the course, and are badly frightened with quite another idea, to-wit; that Mr. Buchanan may possibly come up only second best in the race Curious, isn't it? No accounting for these things This must have been a small Postmaster, whose contribution was only three dollars. Wonder what Mr. Fowler has had to pay! Perhaps three hundred. Wonder if he will be retained in the event of Mr. Buchanan's election! Mum's the

THE FRENCH SCREW STEAMSHIPS .- In our article of Monday, relative to the recent achieve ments of screw ships, we omitted to mention the French vessels-the Barcelone and the Alma-now plying between this port and Havre. The Barcelone arrived vesterday morning, fifteen days from Havre, and bringing us one day later news from France. The other ships of the same

line will doubtless do as well. The French have perseveringly experimented for the purpose of getting out a good ship, worked upon the principle, and we are glad to see that their efforts with this line bid fair to be entirely successful. Our builders and engineers must look out for their laurels.

CHEVALIER WEBB EXPLAINS.—At the Philadelphia Republican Convention, Chevalier Webb under the pressure of the excitement of the occasion, felt bold enough to make the following warlike declaration:-

They ask us to give them a nomination which, when put fairly before the people, will unite public sentiment, and through the ballot box will restrain and repel this pro-slavery extension, and this aggression of the slave-ocracy. What else are they doing? They tell you that they are willing to abide by the ballox box and willing to make that the last appeal. If we fail there, what then We will drive it back, sword in hand, and so help me God! believing that to be right, I am with them. (Loud cheers, and cries of "Good!?)

For these warlike sentiments, Mr. Stephens, s nember of Congress from Georgia, in a late speech in the House, thought it proper to admin-ister to our military chieftain of Wall street a little wholesome reproof. Whereupon our belligerent cotemporary goes off into an explanation as long as a speech in Congress under the one hour rule. He spoke at Philadelphia from the natural impulses of a young man carried away by the excitement of the occasion-he spoke without consideration, preparation or premedi tation," and get off the track. He didn't intend a general war all over the country, but only little fighting if necessary, to expel the borde ruffians, and to secure freedom to Kansasthat's all. Let it also be well understood, for Chevalier Webb desires it, that whatever he may have said, he only said for himself. He doesn't set himself up as the mouthpiece of other people, especially when he mounts his war horse But for what he says when on the back of his charger, she will abide by, be the consequences what they may." Let Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buchanan make room for Chevalier Webb. He, too. is a fighting man. How are we off for saltnetre

OLD HERKIMER IN DANGER-A NARROW Es CAPE.—We learn, from a long exposition of the case in the Albany Atlas and Argus, that Old Herkimer has narrowly escaped shipwreck, and may yet go down with all on board. It is said that "there has been a studied and systematic attempt on the part of General Spinner and his associates for the past year, to betray the democracy of this old and reliable county, and to lead them gradually into the embraces of Sewardism." "A Democrat," writing upon the subject, says, in confirmation of this charge, that General Spinner lately called the democratic electors of Herkimer together in convention, with the "real design to have the Convention in such hands as would endorse him, favor his renomination (for Congress), and then resolve to support John C. Fremont for the Presidency. But it appears that the true democrats discovered the trick in time to prevent the Convention being packed with renegade democrats of the Fremon school, and thus defeated General Spinner in his object of turning over to Fremont in a solid body, the whole democratic party of old Herkimer-hards and softs-in the lump.

Truly a miraculous escape. But what is the real meaning of this movement of General Spin ner and the developements that have followed it Nothing more nor less than this-that the Van Buren democracy have been harping so long against the extension of Southern slavery into free territory, and have thus created so many honest democratic believers in the Buffalo platform, that though the "Little Magician" himsel confesses it was but a trick, his honest disciple will not believe it now that the Kansas ques tion is all the rage, but obstinately stick out against the policy of Cass and Douglas, and are going over in whole platoons to Fremont. At this rate, in counting up the probabilities for Mr. Buchanan, New York may as well be counted "Old Herkimer," to begin with, is given up.

THE BROOKS AND SUMNER AFFAIR.-Not long ago the public mind was agitated to a very great degree by the prospect of a bloody fight in the House of Representatives when the question of the expulsion of Mr. Brooks should come up for the assault on Mr. Sumner. Colt's revolvers were in demand, bowie knives were sharpened up, and the liberty of speech was to be defended at all ha zards. For this privilege-for this immunity-the whole North was invoked to unite and make common cause against the violators of constitutional right. Even the most courageous "held their breath for a time."

But the crisis has arrived and passed. Congress still sits-we have yet a constitution-we have still a country. On the final vote the careful pro vision of that constitution had its full effect. The rights, the opinions, even the prejudices, (which that instrument respects) of the minority were protected, and Mr. Brooks was not expelled. But he manfully placed himself in the gap—he yield ed to the sentiment of the majority, and withdrew from the house when he was rebuked, and submitted to its opinions In this way he has volun tarily expiated his fault, and in a proper manner. He returns to his constituents, and leaves his fate in their hands.

All we have to say about it is, that the croak ers are disappointed, public opinion is vindicated. and the offence is punished.

We see in this case the vitality of our institu tions, their recuperative power, and the vindication they offer against those who provoke their majesty. In the meantime the country goes on the ripple in the stream of events disappears, and all-we have to do is to note its disturbance and to calm its waves.

The follies of Sumner and the violence of Brooks have but a momentary effect; but we should not overlook in future the necessity of more coolness in debate and more civility of re sentment

A SMALL FRY AGITATOR.—It appears that the good people of Camden, New Jersey, were considerably alarmed and outraged the other even ng, by a small fry orator, of the blood and carnage school, in a revolutionary speech for Fremont. He is represented as urging an appeal to arms in the event of the defeat of the republican ticket. It is hardly surprising that the law and order fellow citizens of Com. Stockton, at the Camden end of his great railroad government, should be indignant at such seditious sentiments; but there is no novelty about them This over zealous and infatuated missionary for Fremont is a plagiarist. His idea of appealing to arms in the event of the defeat of Fremont is Mr. Fillmore's thunder; for Mr. Fillmore first recommended secession and gunpowder to the South, in the event of the election of Fremont ; and Mr. Buchanan, in his usual mild and inoffen sive way, has recommended the same thing. It isn't much-only a little of something like treason, sedition, secession, disunion, and civil war, Who is afraid, when such valiant fighting men as

Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buchanan lead the way! Surely, with these high and mighty example before them, the good people of Camden were unnecessarily frightened by the blood and thun der of the little excited missionary for Fremont. Why should the good people of Camden "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel?"

#### The Aggressive Policy of Russia, and th United States.

Our English friends are taking a little comfort in the idea that we shall ere long find out from experience the aggressive policy of Russia-that the "shadow of the great rock" will be thrown over some portion of that wilderness we are re claiming and populating upon the Pacific-tha now, since its designs on Turkey have been defeat ed, it will look westward for expansion beyond its present colossal limits.

More than a year ago a clever writer in Tail' Magazine called the attention of its readers to the chain of posts established by the Russians or a succession of islands which had formerly be longed to Japan, dividing the sea of Okotsh from the ocean, and also to the fortifications at the mouth of the Amoor river, which some day will become, (said the writer,) one of the great channels of European and Asiatic commerce.

In the last number of another British maga zine, we also find a very thoughtful article which admits the very unsatisfactory condition of European affairs, the imminent danger of the Italian question, and proclaims the still uncurbed ambition of the dynasty of the Czars. It points with a sorrowful look at the Russian possessions on the western coast of North Ame rica, and fears the British territories are about to be threatened. It gives us the benefit of its sympathy for the wrongs that are shortly to be committed on us too, in that quarter, and bids us beware of the struggle we may yet have to encounter, to keep what we have got, upon the Pa-

The Russians have, it must be admitted, a good slice of this continent. The company known as the Russian American Fur Company is chartered by the government, is authorized to trade not only in its Northwestern possessions, but to occupy and bring into subjection all the unoccupied ter ritories north or south of 55 deg.

In 1855 the territory already so occupied from Behring's Straits to 54 deg. 40, included all the Pacific coasts, all the continent west of 141 deg., of longitude, and all the lands along its

In addition, the Russians have the Aleutian islands, more than forty in number, lying between Cape Alatska and the peninsula of Kamts chatka, comprehending 31 deg. of longitude, and abounding in the finest furs These possessions, and this company, fostered and defended by the Russians from the time of Catharine down, have become more and more valuable. They are divided into districts; each has a commandant and a guard of regular troops, and at the latest accounts there were thirty-six hunting and fishing stations, all under Russian con-

There have occurred at various times consider rable difficulties between the Russian and Hudson Bay companies. As the latter stretched them selves over to the westward they came in collision with the Russians. The former claimed s right under the treaty of 1825, to establish a post on the Sitkine river in 56 20, but the Russians would not permit it, and resisted by force of

Negotiations followed, and a singular compre mise was made, viz.: that the Hudson Bay Company should enjoy an exclusive right of the continent between 54 40 and Cape Spencer, 58 north, on the payment of 2,000 otter skins per annum, and the privilege should continue for ten years from the 1st of June, 1840; this has been

We, too, had our boundary difficulties with the treaty of 1824; for we must not forget that in 1806 the Russians, under the administration of Governor Alexander Baranoff, (whose name may be pronounced so as to indicate his real character) were about taking possession of Columbia river.

The great Russ-American post is Sitka, or as it is sometimes called, New Archangel, and is not well described in the gazetteers. It is upon an island, in what is called George's Archipelago, and is defended by a strong fort mounting about sixty pieces of cannon. The military force is usually about 300 men, paid out of the imperial treasury. It is also protected by a small fleet of steamers and sailing vessels carrying about 120 guns. There are a very superior steam engine factory and iron foundry at Sitka, where marine engines are manufactured. Indeed, the officers on the station, own steam pleasure yachts, which have been entirely constructed there.

The Governor lives in very handsome style the religious part of his government is in the hands of a bishop of the Greek church, and a Lutheran minister is permitted to reside in the colony.

The trade of this port is very considerable. Seal, beaver, sea-otter, fox and marten skins are exported in large quantities to Russia and China. Business is conducted by about 1,000 Russians, 1,500 creoles and 10,000 natives, these being considered as subjects. In short, the whole colony is highly prosperous. It is Russia, says Blackwood. that the Americans have to dread in the North Pacific. Certain it is, that since the peace, the Czar and his Cabinet have turned their attention to their possessions on the Pacific. Expeditions of all kinds are projected to reinforce and reestablish them. But nevertheless we are not in the least anxious as to the result. It is not Russia that we shall ever fear. It is not Russia which has been perpetually jarring with us, abusing, encroaching and threatening. No, it is a little island, too large for its shell, that is perpetually pushing out its claws and grabbing what it can. It is a free government, so called, which has for the last century thrown its influence every where into the scale of despotism and methodically interrupted the progress of freedom on this side the Atlantic, step by step; or if it has interfered for any such principle, it is only to dissolve our Union, and drench the fields of the South with the blood of white men. It is England, always boasting of her laws and her religion, which disputes the extension of a country in these respects, kindred to her own, although every such extension has been an honor to the Angle-Saxon race, a boon to suffering humanity. a gift to industry and commerce, and a blessing to the whole human race.

It is not Russia which will give us any disquietude. It is that small aristocracy, ruling a noble hearted, but subservient people, which cannot bear to see what the Greeks called demosspreading over the Western continent and sending its flag into every sea.

WHERE WAS MR. RICHARDSON?-There are nearly a dozen Northern democrats among the names of those voting against the expulsion of Mr. Brooks from Congress, but we miss the name of Mr. Richardson, of Illinois-the right hand man of Mr. Douglas. It will be remembered that Mr. Douglas refused to interfere in the Brooks and Sumner affair, "for fear that his motives might be misconstrued." Is the absence of Mr. Richardson upon this important vote to be accounted for upon the same hypothesis? We cannot believe it. He is a courageous man; but we think it due to his constituents and the whole country that the cause of his absence should be explained.

A SENSIBLE SENATOR .- In the Senate the other day, at 4 o'clock, Mr. Toombs got the floor to make a speech on the action of the Naval Retiring Board. The Senators being hungry, showed symptoms of disgust, and attempted to stave off Mr. Toombs. He took it like a philosopher, and spoke till half-past five, saying that he did not care for the Senators, but he hoped the reporters would keep their seats, as the speech was intend ed for the country more than for the Senate. This is a piece of good sense on the part of a member of our highest legislative body, the more refreshing because it is exceedingly rare.

### THE LATEST NEWS BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Important from Washington REQUISITION FOR TROOPS FROM THE GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA—RESIGNATION OF GEN. GADSDEN— HIS SUCCESSOR APPOINTED—THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS—THE HERBERT CASE, ETC.

Washington, July 15, 1856.

I am informed this evening that a requisition from the Governor of California to the President has been received, calling on him to furnish United States troops to enforce the laws. the laws, which have been trampled upon by the action of the Vigilance Committee in that State. It is not known

what action the President will take.

The President has nominated John Forsyth, of Alabama, editor of the Mobile Register, as Minister to Mexico, the Senate to-day, and he has been telegraphed to come

to Washington immediately.

John H. George, of New Hampshire, has been appoint

ed Secretary of the Territory of Minnesota.

It is believed that on Monfay next, in case the cor tested election cases are disposed of in the meantime, the House will take up the Senate resolution of adjournment, There is no doubt whatever of the passage of th

Senate's Navy bill by the House. It is regarded as an act of justice. There will be an executive session toact of justice. There will be morrow, to confirm the new appointments sent in by the President. It is believed from the vote to-day passing the bill that the nominations will be confirmed. There the bill that the nominations will be confirmed. Ther will be desperate fight made on them. Mr. Keitt's speech to-morrow will, no doubt, be strong one. He will pay his respects especially to Mr

gentlemen will doubtless be immediately returned to Con-gress in time to resume their seats this session.

Burlingame, of Massachusetts. It is supposed he will follow the example of his colleague, and resign. Both

dress the Senate, defining his position.

Herbert's new trial has been set down for to-morrow and I understand that Truman Smith and others have been retained by the friends of Keating. Rufus Choate arrived this evening, and is stopping a

Willard's. The resident National Democratic Committee have

called a caucus of the democratic members of Congres for to-morrow night, at the Capitol. iess, has resumed businees at the department.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1856.

ROAD TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The Senate debated and passed the House bill appro priating fifty thousand dollars for the construction of s road from Fort Ridgely, Minnesota Territory, to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, in Nebraska Terri-

Mr. Toomes, (national) of Ga., resumed his remarks o the bill amendatory of the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy. He condemned in the strongest terms, th action of the Navy Board.

views.

The bill was amended, the more effectually to accomplish the object of restoring through a Court of Inquiry, such meritorious officers as were aggrieved by the action of the Naval Board—those reported on favorably to be re-appointed by the President and confirmed by the The bill then passed, by a voteof 26 against 11, as fol

s.—Messra, Adams, Bayard, Bell (Tenn), Benjamin, Bigler, Brothead, Brown, Butler, Clayton, Collamer, s. Evans, Fessenden, Fish, Pitzpatrick, Foot, Foster, en, James, Mallory, Pratt, Reid, Sebastian, Trumbuli uice, Navs.—Mesera, Bright, Douglas, Hale, Houston, Hunter, ones (of Tenn...) Mason. Pugh. Stuart, Thompson (of Ky...) Jones (of Tenn. Toombs. Adjourned.

# House of Representatives

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1856. THE IROORS AND SUMNER AFFAIR—CENSURE OF MR. KEITT. The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolu tion expressing its disapprobation of the conduct of on Mr. Sumper.

the case of each separately, and in consequence of this failure the resolution was rejected by a vote of 76 against

On motion of Mr. Camprell, (nigger worshipper, of Ohio.) the vote was reconsidered, when he offered a substitute for the resolution, so as to enable the House to pass on Mr. Edmundson and Mr. Keitt separately. He said if Mr. Keitt wished to be heard, he should not insist the reconstructions were the said of Mr. Keitt wished to be heard, he should not insist

pass on Mr. Edmundson and Mr. Keitt separately. He said if Mr. Keitt wished to be heard, he should not insist on the previous question.

Mr. Millson (dem.), of Va., appealed unsuccessfully to Mr. Campbell to withdraw his motion; he (Millson), wishing to occupy the attention of the House for a few minutes, in discussing a new aspect of the question.

Mr. Campull (of Ohio,) replied if he should yield the floor to the gentleman from Virginia, he must necessarily give way to others. The subject had been discussed in all its aspects, and the substitute did not change the principle of the original proposition. Much time had already been consumed, the session was far advanced, and the business of the House not transacted—therefore he insisted on the previous question.

Mr. LETCHER, (dem.) of Va., wished to say that, in a new aspect of the case, an effort was made to cut off debate.

Mr. Dunn, (nigger worshipper) of Ind., called attention to the wording of the substitute. The House has been called upon to declare its disapprebation of 'wasid act' of Mossr-. Keitt and Edmundson. He wanted to know to what the words "said act' had reference.

The Straken replied it was explained in the preamble, which was yet to be acted upon.

By request the preamble from the report of the committee was read, setting forth the facts connected with the assault, and concluding with the assault, were informed of the purpose of Mr. Brooks to commit violence on Mr. Sunner for words used in debate, and took no means to discourage or prevent the same, but on the contrary, anticipating the assault, were present on one or more occasions to witness it. more occasions to witness it.

Under the operation of the previous question, the resolution consuring Mr. Keitt was adopted by year, 106; nays,

6. That censuring Mr. Edmundson was rejected by

96. That censuring Mr. Edmundson was rejected by year, 00; mays, 138. Mr. Camersta, of Ohio, moved an amendment to the presmble, to make it further appear that Mr. Keitt attempted to prevent an officer of the Senate and other from interiering to prevent a continuance of the blows on

from interfering to prevent a continuance of the blows of Mr. Sumer.

Mr. Bunn excepted to this amendment. The original preamble presented Mr. Keitt as a witness—nothing more—and on this ground the resolution was predicated.

Mr. Cantener, of Ohio, to remove Mr. Dunn's objection moved the amendment of the preamble, by simply striking out Mr. Belmundson's name, letting Mr. Keittsstand. The preamble was then adopted by 104 against 83.

Mr. Kettrs said he should ask the House, to morrow to bear him on some matters. He should endeavor not to violate parliamentary principles, and felt quite sure be would not do so. (Adjourned.)

# Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Bosrow, July 15, 1856.
The following are the footings of our weekly bank statement for the past week, compared with those of the week previous:-

 week previous: July 7.

 Capital stock
 \$61,060,000

 Loans and discounts
 \$2,448,000

 Specie
 3,546,000

 Amount due from other banks
 7,722,600

 Amount due to other banks
 5,065,500

 Deposits
 16,691,400

 Circulation
 7,714,400

Fremont and Johnston Ratification. PROVIDENCE, July 15, 1856. fled the nomination of Fremont and Johnston. The at-tendance was thin and the Fillmore men withdrew before

TRENTON, N. J., July 15, 1856. The Supreme Court to-day denied the motion to see

John Henry, at New Brunswick. His execution takes Movements of Southern Steamers

SAVANNAH, July 15, 1856. The steamship Knoxville arreed here from New York at nine o'clock this (Tuesday) morning. The United States mail steamship James Adger arriveds here from New York, at 5 o'clock, this (Tuesday) morn-

Arrest for Stealing

PITISBURG, July 15, 1856. Peabody, the late clerk of Messrs. Sargeant, Hardy & Co., of New York, was arrested here this morning. He is charged with stealing three thousand dellars worth of silks and dry goeds. He was sent East this morning, in charge of officer Hague.

#### Large Fire at Toronte TORONTO, July 15, 1856.

The large cabinet manufacturing establishment belong-ing to Messrs. Jaques & Hay, together with all the adja-cent buildings, lumber yards, wharves, &c., were entirely consumed by fire this afternoon. The fire burned with such rapidity that the workmen had to jump from the upper stories of the buildings, and several were killed, besides many being badly injured. The loss of pro-

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1856.
Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 82½; Reading:
Railroad, 45½; Long Island Railroad, 13¾; Morris Canal,
14½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 48¾.

New ORIEANS, July 14, 1856.
Cotton quiet; sales to-day 1,300 bales. Quotations for middling, 10% a 10%. Sugar is quoted at 8 ½ a 8 ½. Nothing doing in molasses. Flour selling at \$6 62. Corn, 60c. Other articles unchanged.

60c. Other articles unchanged.

BUFFALO, July 15—1 P. M.

Flour lower; sales 800 barrels, at \$5 25 for good Michigan; \$6 75 for extra Wisconsin; \$6 25 a \$6 75 for common to choice Ohlo, and \$7 for extra do. Wheat dull and quiet. Corn active and steady; sales 100,000 bushels, at 41c. for unsound, and 47c. for sound. Oats firmer; sales 21,000 bushels, at 36c. a 36c. Rye unchanged; sales 13,000 bushels, at 65c. Ba-ley, \$1 25. Whiskey, 36c. Canal freights, 14c. for corn and 18c. for wheat, to New York. Receipts yesterday:—6,629 barrels flour; 9,130 bushels wheat; 37,608 bushels corn; 38,175 bushels cats. Canal exports same time:—15,506 bushels wheat; 13,322 bushels corn; 4,439 bushels oats.

bushels corn; 4,439 bushels oats.

BUFFALO, July 15—6 P. M.

Flaur lower, with a moderate demand; saice 1,100 bbis. at \$5 25 for good Michigan, \$6 50 a \$6 75 for good to extra Wisconsin; \$6 25 a \$6 50 for common to good Ohio and Southern Indiana, and \$6 75 a \$7 for choice to extra ditto. Wheat dull and quiet. Corn active for distilling—the receipt of the Canadian's news had little effect on the market—saice 175,000 bush, at 4fc. a 42c. for unsound, and 47c. for sound, affoat and in store, closing firm. Oats firmer; saice 21,000 bush, at 36c. a 35c. Rye steady; sales 14,600 bush, at 66c. Barley, \$1 25. Whiskey, 36c. Canal freights—14c. a 14½c. for corn, and 18c. a 18½c. s for wheat to New York. Receipts for the 24 hours up to noon to-day—6,400 bbis. flour; 12,216 bush. wheat; 15,465 bush corn; 1,200 bush. rye. Canal exports samo time:—13,624 bush. wheat; 47,358 bush. corn; 18,639-bush. cats.

oush. cats.

Oswesso, July 15—6 P. M.
Flour active. Sales of 1,460 bbls., at \$7 for extra Canadian. \$6 50 a \$6 623 for superfine do., \$6 for superfine Oswesso, and \$7 50 for choice extra Canadian. Wheat in good demand. Sales 22,000 bushels, including a cargo. of Northern Michigan to arrive at \$1 35, and some white Canadian at \$1 52 a \$1 60. Corn firmer. Sales 15,000 bushels, to arrive, at 50c., and 7,500 bushels warm at \$44 \( \) c. a 4cc. Freights unchanged. Lake imports today \( \) —353 bbls. flour and 10,000 bushels wheat. Canal exports:—2,587 bbls. flour, 24,393 bushels wheat, 9,491 bushels corn.

Fleur—Shipments 1,500 bbis to Ogdensburg. Wheat unchanged; shipments 9,000 bush to Buffalo. Corn 44c. a 45c.; shipments 95,000 bush to Buffalo, and 29,000 bush to Oswego.

GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.-Since the first of January, eing the first half of the year 1856, there has bee anded in New York, from California, the sum of \$21,836,-47 in gold.

FAVORS TO THE HERALD .- We are indebted to the California Express Company of Messrs. Wines & Co. for files of California and other papers by the Nicaragua route.

City Intelligence.

A HEAVY CASE OF FORGERY AND SWINDLING.—It seems that within a few days past a forgery and swindle have come to light. It appears that some person in St. Thomas, West Indies, forged the names of a respectable and well known firm in that island, to bills of lading purporting to be on the shipment of sugars, &c., to a respectable firm in Charleston S. C. These bills of lading were sent to the latter house, with advices stating that their agent in New long before the Charleston house received advices fro long before the Charleston house received advices from the supposed New York agent, requesting them to lay out the money for which the bills called in cotton, and ship to him. This was actually done, and the cotton received in New York, and the most of it sold once or twice over before the fraud was detected. In the meantime, the quendam agent fled, probably on one of the ocean steamers to Europe. It is supposed that the Charleston house will have to stand the chief loss. As far as the fraud han been developed it amounts to about £4,000, or to about £16,000. This game of robbing by forged bills of lading has been tried before, and should induce great caution on the part of merchants in making advances or bills of lading, unless familiar with the signatures of those with whom they deal.

Figure 15 Harry for STREET.—About half past 6 o'clock.

FIRE IN FRANKFORT STREET .- About half past 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening a fire was discovered on the third floor of building No. 12 Frankfort street, occupied by floor of building No. 12 Frankfort street, occupied by Valentine Keil as a lithographic establishment. The first was discovered by Mr. Spitser (who occupied the fourth floor as a picture frame manufactory) as he was about leaving the premises for the night. The fireness were promptly on the ground, and in a very short time extinguished the fire. The fire appears to have started in a closet, from what cause is not known. Mr. Keil had been gone from the premises but a short time. There is no insurance on the property burnt, but Mr. K. has as insurance on his presses in the Commercial Insurance Company. The second floor is occupied by Charles Magnus, map establishment. His stock is considerably damaged by water, probably to the amount of \$600. Ho is probably insured for \$1,000 in the New York and Erio Fire Insurance Company. The first floor is occupied by C. & J. P. Pfirrmant, importers of fine wines and injuors. Their stock is somewhat damaged by water, and fully insured. Had the fire not been discovered until an hour or two later the building in all probability would have been destroyed. The matter will be fully investigated by the Fire Marshal.

The Original Confidence Man in Thourie Again.—

THE ORIGINAL CONFIDENCE MAN IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

Thompson, the original confidence man, who was sent to the State prison, about six years ago, for swindling a number of down town merchants, and who emerged from the marble palace at Sing Sing a short time ago, from the marble palace at Sing Sing a short time ago, was re-arrested on Monday, on charge of practising his old game upon Mesars, Millward & Case, jeweilers, of No. 208 Bowery. The accused, it is alleged, went to the store of the complainants, under the assumed name of Williams Davis, and pretended that he had paid them a visit for the purpose of purchasing some jewelry for his wife. He picked out two gold watches and some trinkets, valued in all at \$500, and then desired the members of the firm to allow him the privilege of taking the jewelry to a friend of his, in order to have its real value tested. As the accused had a well filled purse in his possession at the time of the soft proposal, the merchants, without being at an punctillous, acceded to the request. Notwithstanding the glowing representation the accused made of his wealth and family connections, one of the firm (Mr. Case) suspected that all was not right, and accordingly he followed havis unperceived, until at length the latter reached a nambroker's shop, where he entered, as he supposed, inwaiched by any one. There he pledged the jewelry, and was about make his exit, and secondingly he followed havis unperceived of the sext, and secondingly he followed havis unperceived, until at length the latter reached a nambroker's shop, where he entered, as he supposed, inwaiched by any one. There he pledged the jewelry, and the content of an officer. The accused was brought before Justice Wood, at the Essex Market Folice Court, where he was committed to prison for examination. It the pessession of the accused was found a pocketbook well stuffed with broken bank bills, and pieces of paper resembling \$100 bills on several Western banks.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HURSON RIVER RAHROAD.—On Monday merning an unknown man was run over and was re-arrested on Monday, on charge of practising his

Monday merning an unknown man was run over and killed by a train of cars on the Hudson River Railroad, killed by a train of cars on the Hudson River Railroad, near 160th street. The deceased was walking on the down track, and seeing an approaching train, got off and proceeded to walk upon the up track, when a train from the city came auddenly upon him behind, and before he could clear the track the locomotive knocked him down, and he was frightfully mangled. In the possession of the unfortunate man was found some papers showing that he had lately been employed in Columbia county, in this State. Corner Hills was notified of the occurrence, and will hold an inquest upon the body to-day.

ATTIMITED SUICIDE—John McClaren a native of Scot-

land, residing at No. 5 Norfolk street, attempted to commit suicide on Monday night, by cutting his throat with s common dinner knife. The unfortunate man nearly severed the windpipe, but did not succeed in destroying his ife. Officer Miner, of the Tenth ward police, hearing of the occurrence, had the man conveyed to the station house. Here two physicians were called in, but they were unable to stop the flow of blood. McClaren was then conveyed to the New York Hospital, where he still survives the injuries inflicted by his own hand. Tempo-